

DRA

- Did he fufpire, that light and weightlefs down
Perforce muft move. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
There be plants that have prickles, yet have downy or velvet
rind upon their leaves; as flock-gillyflowers and coltsfoot;
which down or nap conſiſteth of a ſubtle ſpirit, in a foft ſub-
ſtance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, No. 560.*
In her hand the held
A bough of faireſt fruit, that downy ſmil'd,
New-gather'd, and ambroſial ſmell diffuſ'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
2. Made of down or foft feathers.
A ſide-breeze from weſtward waits their ſails to fill,
And reſts in thoſe high beds his downy wings. *Dryden.*
Belinda ſtill her downy pillow preſt,
Her guardian ſylph prolong'd the balmy reſt. *Pope.*
3. Soft; tender; looſing.
Banquo! Donalbain! Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this downy ſleep, death's counterſeit,
And look on death itſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
The night's companion kindly cheating them
Of all their cares, tam'd the rebellious eye
Of ſorrow with a ſoft and downy hand,
Sealing all breſſes in a lethargic band. *Craſhaw.*
DOWRE. } *n. f. [dowaire, French.] It ought to be written*
DOWRY. } *dower.*
1. A portion given with a wife.
I could marry this wench for this dowry. *Sidney.*
And ask no other dowry but ſuch another jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
The king muſt die, that I may make you great,
And give a crown in dowry with my love. *Dryd. Span. Fry.*
Tethys all her waves in dowry gives. *Dryden's Virgil.*
2. A reward paid for a wife.
Thine own hand
An hundred of the faithleſs foe ſhall ſlay,
And for a dowry a hundred foreſkins pay. *Cowley's Davideis.*
3. A gift; a fortune given.
DOWLOGY. *n. f. [dologia and logia.] A form of giving glory to*
God.
David breaks forth into theſe triumphant praifes and develop-
gies expreſſed in the text; Bleſſed be the Lord God of Iſrael,
who has kept me this day from ſhedding blood, and from
avenging myſelf with my own hand. *South's Sermons.*
Little did Athanaſius imagine, that ever it would have been
received in the Chriſtian church, to conclude their books with
a *dowlogy* to God and the bleſſed virgin. *Stillington.*
DOWY. *n. f. A whore; a looſe wench.*
When daſſadils begin to pure,
With heigh! the dowy over the dale: *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*
To DOZE. *v. n. [dozer, Saxon; doze, Dutch.] To ſlumber;*
to live in a ſtate of drouſineſs; to be half aſleep.
There was no ſleeping under his roof: if he happened to
doze a little, the jolly cobbler waked him. *L'Eſtrange.*
It has happened to young men of the greateſt wit to waſte
their ſpirits with anxiety and pain, ſo far as to doze upon their
work with too much eagerneſs of doing well. *Dryd. Duſreſne.*
How to the banks, where bards departed doze,
They led him ſoft; how all the bards aroſe. *Pope's Dunciad.*
Chieſleſs armies doze'd out the campaign,
And navies yawnd for orders on the main. *Pope's Dunciad.*
To DOZE. *v. a. To ſtupify; to dull.*
He was now much decayed in his parts, and with immo-
derate drinking dozed in his underſtanding. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Two fatyrs, on the ground,
Stretch'd at his eaſe, their fire, Silenus, found
Doze'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load. *Dryden.*
DOZEN. *n. f. [dozaine, French.] The number of twelve.*
We cannot lodge and board a dozen or fourteen gentlewo-
men, but it will be thought we keep a bawdyhouſe ſtraight.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.
That they bear ſuch huge leaves, or delicate fruit, I could
never find; yet I have travelled a dozen miles together under
them. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
By putting twelve units together, we have the complex
idea of a dozen. *Locke.*
The number of diſſenters was ſomething under a dozen
with them. *Swift concerning the Sacramental Teſt.*
DOZINESS. *n. f. [from dozy.] Sleepineſs; drouſineſs.*
A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a
dozineſs in his head, or a want of appetite. *Locke.*
DOZY. *adv. [from doze.] Sleepy; drouſy; ſluggiſh.*
The yawning youth, ſcarce half awake, eſſays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raiſe. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*
DRAB. *n. f. [drappe, Saxon; lees.] A whore; a ſtrumpet.*
That I, the ſon of a dear father murder'd,
Muſt, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a curſing, like a very drab! *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*
If your worſhip will take order for the drabs and the
knaves, you need not to fear the bawds. *Shakeſpeare.*
Babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Curſ'd be the wretch ſo venal, and ſo vain,
Paltry and proud as drabs in Drury-lane. *Pope.*

DRA

- DRACHM. *n. f. [drachma, Latin.]*
1. An old Roman coin.
See here theſe movers, that do prize their honours
At a crack'd drachm. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
2. The eighth part of an ounce.
DRACUNCULUS. *n. f. [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot*
countries, which grows to many yards length between the
ſkin and fleſh.
DRAD. *adj. [for dread, or the preterit of To dread.] Terrible;*
formidable; dreaded.
Th' utmoſt ſand-breath they ſhortly fetch,
Whilst the drad danger does behind remain. *Fairy Queen.*
DRAFF. *n. f. [ſnop; dirty, Saxon; draff, Dutch, the ſediment*
of ale.] Any thing thrown away; ſweepings; reſuſe; lees;
dregs.
You would think I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodi-
gals lately come from ſwine-keeping, from eating draff and
ſlops. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
'Twere ſimple fury, ſtill thyſelf to waſte
On ſuch as have no taſte;
To offer them a ſurfeit of pure bread
Whole appetite is dead!
No, give them grains their fill;
Hulks, draff, to drink and will. *Ben. Jonſon.*
I call'd, and drew them thither,
My hell-hounds to lick up the draff and filth,
Which man's polluting fin with taint had ſhed
Oh what was pure. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. x. l. 630.*
Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
'Till vermin, or the draff of ſervile food,
Conſume me. *Milton's Agoniſt.*
As Muley-Zeydan were not worth their care,
And younger brothers but the draff of nature. *Dryden.*
DRAFFY. *adj. [from draff.] Worthleſs; dreggy.*
DRAFT. *adj. [corrupt for draught.]*
Ulyſſes and old Neſtor yoke you like draft oxen, and make
you plough up the war. *Shakeſ. Troilus and Creſſida.*
To DRAG. *v. a. [drag, Saxon.]*
1. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily
along.
Such his aſpect, when, foil'd with bloody duſt,
Dragg'd by the cords which thro' his feet were thruſt. *Danb.*
2. To draw any thing burthenſome; any thing from which one
cannot diſengage one's ſelf.
'Tis long ſince I, for my celeſtial wife,
Loath'd by the gods, have dragg'd a ling'ring life. *Dryden.*
Can I, who lov'd ſo well,
To part with all my bliſs to fave my lover?
Oh! can I drag a wretched life without him? *Smith.*
While I have any ability to hold a commerce with you, I
will never be ſilent; and this chancing to be a day that I can
hold a pen, I will drag it as long as I am able. *Swift.*
3. To draw contemptuouſly along, as a thing unworthy to be
carried.
They ſhall ſurprize
The ſerpent, prince of air, and drag in chains
Through all his realm, and there conſounded leave. *Milton.*
To fall, that's juſtice;
But then, to drag him after! For to die,
And yet in death to conquer, is my wiſh. *Dryd. Clement.*
He triumphs in St. Auſtin's opinion; and is not only con-
tent to drag me at his chariot-wheels, but he makes a ſhew
of me. *Stillington's Deſ. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*
4. To pull about with violence and ignominy.
The conſtable was no ſooner eſpied but he was reproach'd
with diſſidant words, beaten and dragg'd in ſo barbarous a
manner, that he hardly eſcap'd with his life. *Clarendon.*
5. To pull roughly and forcibly.
In my fatal cauſe your ſword was drawn;
The weight of my miſfortunes dragg'd you down. *Dryden.*
To DRAG. *v. n. To hang ſo low as to trail or grate upon the*
ground.
From hence are heard the groans of ghoſts, the pains
Of ſounding lathes, and of dragging chains. *Dryden's Ann.*
A door is ſaid to drag, when, by its ill hanging on its hinges,
the bottom edge of the door rides in its ſweep upon the
floor. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
DRAG. *n. f. [from the verb.]*
1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.
Caſting nets were ſpread in ſhallow brooks,
Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks. *Dryden.*
The creatures are but inſtruments in God's hand: the re-
turning our acknowledgments to them is juſt the ſame abſur-
dity with theiſ who burnt incenſe to the drag, and ſacrificed
to the net. *Rogers's Sermons.*
2. An inſtrument with hooks to catch hold of things under
water.
You may in the morning find it near ſome fixed place,
and then take it up with a drag hook, or otherwiſe. *Walton.*
3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.
The drag is made ſomewhat like a low car: it is uſed for
the

DRA

- the carriage of timber, and then is drawn by the handle by
two or more men. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
DRA'GNET. *n. f. [drag and net.] A net which is drawn along*
the bottom of the water.
Dragnets were made to fiſh within the deep,
And caſtingnets did rivers bottoms ſweep. *May's Virgil.*
Some fiſhermen, that had been out a whole day with a drag-
net, and caught nothing, had a draught towards the evening,
that came home very heavy, which put them in hope of a
ſurgeon at laſt. *L'Eſtrange, Fable 112.*
One of our late great poets is ſunk in his reputation, be-
cauſe he could never forgive any conceit which came in his
way, but ſweet, like a dragnet, great and ſmall. *Dryden.*
Whatever old time, with his huge dragnet, has conveyed
down to us along the ſtream of ages, whether it be ſhells or
ſhell-fiſh, jewels or pebbles, flicks or ſtraws, ſea-weeds or mud,
theſe are the ancients, theſe are the fathers. *Watts's Improvem.*
To DRAGGLE. *v. a. [from drag.] To make dirty by dragging*
on the ground.
You'll ſee a draggled damſel, here and there,
From Billingtonate her fiſhy traffick bear. *Gay's Trivia.*
He wore the ſame gown five years, without dragging or
tearing. *Swift.*
To DRAGGLE. *v. n. To grow dirty by being drawn along*
the ground.
His draggling tail hung in the dirt,
Which on his rider he would ſtirt. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*
DRAGON. *n. f. [draco, Latin; dragon, French.]*
1. A kind of winged ſerpent, perhaps imaginary, much cele-
brated in the romances of the middle age.
I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than ſeen. *Shak. Coriolan.*
Swift, ſwift, you dragons of the night! that dawning
May bear the raven's eye. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
And you, ye dragons! of the ſealy race,
Whom glittering gold and ſhining armour grace;
In other nations harmleſs are you found,
Their guardian genii and protectors own'd. *Rowe.*
On ſpiry volumes there a dragon rides;
Here, from our ſtrict embrace, a ſream he glides. *Pope.*
2. A fierce violent man or woman.
A conſellation near the North pole.
DRAGON. *n. f. [dracunculus, Latin.] A plant.*
The leaves are like thoſe of arum, but divided into many
parts: the ſtalk is ſpotted; but, in other reſpects, it agrees
with the arum. *Miller.*
DRAGONET. *n. f. [from dragon.] A little dragon.*
Or in his womb might lurk ſome hidden neſt
Of many dragonets, his fruitful feed. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
DRAGONFLY. *n. f. [dragon and fly.] A fierce ſtinging fly.*
The body of the cantharides is bright coloured; and it
may be, that the delicate coloured dragonflies may have like-
wiſe ſome corollive quality. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, No. 729.*
DRAGONISH. *adj. [from dragon.] Having the form of a*
dragon; dragonlike.
Sometime we ſee a cloud that's dragoniſh;
A vapour ſometime like a bear or lion. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*
DRAGONLIKE. *adj. [dragon and like.] Furious; fiery.*
He fights dragonlike, and does achieve as ſoon
As draw his ſword. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
DRAGONBLOOD. *n. f. [dragon and blood.] So called from a*
faſe opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.
Dragonblood is a reſin, ſo oddly named as to ſeem to have
been imagined an animal production. It is moderately heavy,
friable, and duſky red; but of a bright ſcarlet, when pow-
der'd: it has little ſmell, and is of a refinous and aſtringent
taſte. One fort is very compact: another fort leſs compact,
and leſs pure, is called common dragonblood. A third fort is
rough and viſcous, and of a blood colour; and in keeping it
grows hard, like the fiſt fort. Four vegetables afford dragon-
blood: one is a tall tree in the Canaries: the ſanguis draconis
exudates from the cracks of the bark in the great heats.
Another grows to fix or eight feet high in the iſland of Java,
where the reſin is extracted from the fruit, about the ſize of a
hazelnut, by boiling. A third is a tall tree in New Spain,
and a true ſanguis draconis flows from the trunk. The fourth
grows in Java, and has a red bark: its trunk and large
branches yield a refinous juice, which ſeems to be our fineſt
fort of dragonblood. *Hill's Materia Medica.*
Take dragonblood, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth
with aqua vita, and ſtrain them together. *Peacham.*
DRAGONHEAD. *n. f. A plant.*
It hath a labiate flower, conſiſting of one leaf; whoſe
upper lip, which is creſted, and its under lip, which is divided
into three ſegments, end in chaps or jaws, and have the re-
presentation of a dragon's head. *Miller.*
DRAGONTREE. *n. f. See PALMTREE, of which it is a*
ſpecies.
This tree is common in the Madeira and Canary iſlands,
where they grow to a conſiderable ſize; and from it is ſup-
poſed that the dragonsblood is obtained. *Miller.*
VOL. I.

DRA

- DRAGO'ON. *n. f. [from dragen, German, to carry.] A kind*
of ſoldier that ſerves indifferently either on foot or horſeback.
Two regiments of dragons ſuffered much in the late
action. *Tatler, No. 55.*
To DRAGO'ON. *v. a. [from the noun.] To perſecute by aban-*
doning a place to the rage of ſoldiers.
In politics I hear you're ſtanch,
Directly bent againſt the French;
Deny to have your free-born foe
Dragg'd into a wooden ſhoe. *Prior.*
To DRAIN. *v. a. [trainer, French.]*
1. To draw off gradually.
Salt water, drain'd through twenty veſſels of earth, hath
become freſh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, No. 2.*
The fountains drain the water from the ground adjacent,
and have but ſufficient moiſture to breed moiſ.
In times of dearth it drain'd much coin of the kingdom,
to furniſh us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon to Villiers.*
Whilst a foreign war devour'd our ſtrength, and drain'd
our treaſures, luxury and expences increaſed at home. *Atterb.*
The laſt emperor drain'd the wealth of thoſe countries
into his own coſſers, without increaſing his troops againſt
France. *Swift.*
2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains.
Sinking waters, the firm land to drain,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main. *Reſcommon.*
The royal babes a tawny wolf ſhall drain. *Dryden.*
While cruel Nero only drains
The mortal Spaniard's ebbing veins,
By ſtudy worn, and ſlack with age,
How dull, how thoughtleſs is his rage? *Prior.*
Had the world laſted from all eternity, theſe comets muſt
have been drain'd of all their fluids. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
3. To make quite dry.
When wine is to be bottled, waſh your bottles, but do not
drain them. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*
DRAIN. *n. f. [from the verb.] The channel through which*
liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourſe; a ſink.
If your drains be deep, that you fear cattle falling into
them, ſling in ſtones and brickbats, and cover them with
wood, flags, and turf. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Why ſhould I tell of ponds and drains,
What carps we met with for our pains? *Swift.*
DRAKE. *n. f. [of uncertain etymology.]*
1. The male of the duck.
The duck ſhould hide her eggs from the drake, who will
ſuck them if he finds them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. [from drace, dragon, French.] A ſmall piece of artillery.
Two or three ſhots, made at them by a couple of drakes,
made them ſtagger. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
DRAM. *n. f. [from drachm, drachma, Latin.]*
1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce.
The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing
ſeverally ſeven drams in the air, the balance in the water
weigheth only four drams and forty-one grains, and abatech
of the weight in the air two drams and nineteen grains: the
balance kept the ſame depth in the water as aboveſaid.
Bacon.
2. A ſmall quantity, in a kind of proverbial ſenſe.
One loving hour
For many years of ſorrow can diſpenſe;
A dram of ſweet is worth a pound of ſour. *Fairy Queen.*
No dram of judgment with thy force is join'd;
Thy body is of proſit, and my mind. *Dryden's Fables.*
3. Such a quantity of diſtill'd ſpirits as is uſually drank at once.
I could do this, and that with no rath potion,
But with a ling'ring dram, that ſhould not work
Maliciouſly like poiſon. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*
Every dram of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink,
raiſeth your character. *Swift.*
4. Spirits; diſtill'd liquors.
A ſecond ſee, by meeker manners known,
And modeſt as the maid that ſips alone;
From the ſtrong fate of dram if thou get free,
Another Duſy, Ward! ſhall ſing in thee. *Pope's Dunciad.*
To DRAM. *v. n. [from the noun.] In low language, to drink*
drams; to drink diſtill'd ſpirits.
DRAMA. *n. f. [drama, Greek.] A poem accommodated to action; a*
poem in which the action is not related, but repreſented; and
in which therefore ſuch rules are to be obſerved as make the
representation probable.
Many rules of imitating nature Ariſtotle drew from Homer,
which he fitted to the drama; furniſhing himſelf alſo with
observations from the theatre, when it flouriſhed under Eſchy-
lus, Euripides, and Sophocles. *Dryden's Art. Dedicat.*
DRAMATICAL. *adj. [from drama.] Represented by action;*
DRAMATICK. } not narrative.
I hope to make it appear, that in the great dramatiſtick
poem of nature, is a neceſſity of introducing a God. *Bentley.*
DRAMATICALLY. *adv. [from dramatiſtick.] Representatively;*
by representation.